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SPEECH OF MR. DANA,

OF MAINE,

In Senate, Jan. 12 and 13, 1837,—On the Expunging Resolution.

MR. PRESIDENT: Having so recently taken a seat in this chamber, and having neither inclination nor skill for public debate, I should most gladly have given a silent vote on this subject; but, sir, the citizens of the State which I, in connection with my colleague, have the honor to represent, take a *deep* and lively interest in this question, and I should be thought remiss in my duty, and regardless of their feelings, were I to remain silent upon it. Maine, sir, is at one extremity of the Union, in a high latitude and cold climate; but sir, she has a fertile soil, immense forests of timber, with her thousand streams to bear it to the ocean; she is a border State, skirted by the dominions of his Britanic Majesty; she has a large territory (*if she was permitted to enjoy it*) and a boundless seaboard, indented with numberless bays and harbors, filled with ship yards, ships, and commerce;—these lead her citizens to an intercourse with the subjects of their royal neighbor, and by them we are told that we have no Government; that our "King is deposed;" that our President has been tried and condemned by our Senate, and that soon we shall come under the dominion of their King. However gratifying this thought may be to *some* in our Union, it has but few advocates with us. This leads the *hardy, industrious, inquisitive* citizens of the *East* to inquire what has our beloved President done? Is it true that the Senate have condemned him?—Can it be, that he, who has triumphantly carried us through so many perils, and always been the people's friend, has betrayed us at last? Let us look into it; let us examine the subject!—With this *inquiring spirit*, so *peculiar* to the people of the *North*, my constituents will be satisfied with nothing short of a *fair* and *full* investigation of this subject, and a just and impartial decision of the same. And that I may the more readily come to the investigation of it, and not wander from it, I ask permission to have the resolution of March 28, 1834, read from the desk.

This resolution (in these words, "*Resolved*, That the President, in the late proceeding in relation to the revenue has assumed on himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both,") holds up the President to the people as an usurper; a violator of that constitution which he has sworn to support.

My first inquiry, Mr. President, is, how was this resolution passed? In what capacity did this honorable Senate act when they passed it? This body has a legislative and Executive character, and, in one instance, and in *one alone*, a *judicial* character, viz: the trying of impeachments. Although the Senate has a legislative character, yet it is presumed that this body would act in that capacity only on subjects of legislation. And this surely could not be such; there is no matter on which legislative action could be had. If the President was guilty of a violation of the constitution and laws, if he had committed high crimes and misdemeanors, no legislation would reach him; he must be *tried* by the constitution and the laws, as *they existed* at the *time* of his supposed offence. To me it is clear that this honorable body had no *legislative* jurisdiction on this subject. Did they then act in their Executive capacity? No, sir; for their records show no such proceedings in the Executive business. He must have been tried, then, by this honorable Senate in their *judicial* capacity; and this body has the sole power to try all indictments given it by the Constitution, and when sitting for that purpose, in their judicial character. The rules of procedure, as adopted December 31, 1801, in this honorable Senate, to be observed in cases of impeachment, require "that at 12 o'clock of the day appointed for the trial of the impeachment, the legislative and executive business shall be suspended," and the Secretary shall then administer the following oaths to the president of Senate;—'you solemnly swear (or affirm) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of —— ——, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws of the United States,' and the President shall administer the said oaths to each Senator present." This clearly shows, Mr. President, the views which this honorable body had heretofore entertained of their *own powers*, and at a time too when they were cool and dispassionate, and about to exercise their high *judicial functions*. Here sir, you find an important *fact*, that the Senate never did exercise their legislative and judicial functions at the same time; they are distinct in their natures, and have ever been so considered by this honorable body, and so exercised by them until the 28th of March, 1834, when, for some purpose, of which I will not now speak, for the first time, (and God grant that it may be for the last) the legislative and judicial functions of this body, *contrary to their own rules of procedure*, and in violation of the constitution, were exercised at one and the same time and a *judicial sentence* is clothed in *legislative language*. If the object was, sir, to bring a bold offender to justice, why not pursue the *legal* and *constitutional course*? Why violate both? But if the object was to exhibit the President as a daring usurper, and unworthy of the confidence of the people, this scheme, this project, would seem to have been the most probable to accomplish it. But it has failed, totally failed.

Again, sir, another rule of this body, adopted at the same time as the former, requires that a summons shall be issued to the person accused, which summons shall be signed by their Secretary, sealed with their seal, and served by their Sergeant-at-arms. This rule also shows clearly that this honorable body never contemplated the exercise of their legislative and judicial functions at the same time. Then, sir, if this position is correct, the sentence of condemnation contained in this resolution is a *judicial* act, and could only have been done by a *judicial tribunal*.

Again, sir, it is the right of the accused to have the offence with which he is charged,—clearly set forth, and to be duly notified of the *time* and *place* of trial; to have an opportunity to appear before this august tribunal, hear the allegations and proofs against him, and confront his accusers, face to face, and then to make his defence. Now, Mr. President, let me ask, when the chief Magistrate of this nation was condemned, in the resolution proposed to be expunged, did this body *suspend legislative and executive business*? Did they organize themselves as a *judicial tribunal*? Did the President of the Senate take the above oath prescribed by the rules of this honorable body? Did he administer the same to the Senators present? Was the accused furnished with a full and clear description of the charges brought against him? Was he notified of the time and place of trial? And was he permitted to face his accusers?—If not, then, sir, permit me to ask, has he been tried by the rules presented by this honorable body? No, sir, he has been tried and condemned for a violation of the constitution and laws of his country, which he had sworn to support, contrary to our *own rules*—rules which this body had adopted for the trial of such offenders as he is accused of being.

Mr. President: Having shown that the President was tried and condemned without form, I will now inquire if he has been tried according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of our country? In what cases, let me ask, can this honorable Senate act in their judicial capacity? Let the constitution answer. "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments," and that instrument conveys to this body no authority to try except in cases of impeachment. Here is the extent of our power, and here is our authority limited. Yes, sir, we can try impeachments, and impeachments only: but, sir, can the Senate originate impeachments? No, sir, they cannot. The constitution has declared, in so many words, "that the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment." Have they exercised that power? Have they accused the President of "assuming on himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, and in derogation to both?" Have they impeached him for so doing? Where is the evidence of it? Have they notified the Senate of such impeachment? No, sir, they have not done it. The impeaching power has never acted in this case. They have not accused the President of any offence whatever. When then, sir, I ask is our jurisdiction? We have no power until the House, the accusing power have impeached; none at all; not the shadow of any jurisdiction. Can it be, sir, that without even the forms prescribed by this honorable body, without an impeachment, without an accusation of any kind, we have assumed jurisdiction, *tried* and *condemned* the President of the United States for a violation of the Constitution and laws of his country? And shall this resolution remain on our journals, or shall it be expunged? Can this be done? Has the Senate a right to do it? There is no rule of more general application than this. The power which creates can destroy—the power which puts up, can put down—and why should not this rule apply as well to records as to all other cases?—Unless, sir, it should be a record of *vested rights*, about which we have been so highly entertained; and I cannot perceive that there are any *vested rights* contained in this resolution.—I think the accused will claim none in this case.

I apprehend, sir, that every legislative, executive, and judicial body, have a right to alter, strike out, insert, erase, correct, and amend their records. It is an inherent, co-existent power, without which such bodies could not exist, and transact their business. Is there a time limited, within which such alterations and amendments should be made? If so, when is the time? A day? a month? a year? In the history of records, no such limit is fixed. I trust, then, sir, such alterations may be made at the time deemed most proper by the body to which they belong. If, then, sir, such bodies have their records under their own control, why may they not *erase, blot out, expunge*, at pleasure? Is there any particular form or manner in which this shall be done? None. Then, sir, if there is no particular time limited for doing this, nor any manner prescribed in which it must be done, the time when, and the manner of doing it, are at the pleasure of the bodies to whom the records belong. If, then, we have the power to expunge this resolution, is it expedient so to do?

JANUARY 13.—Mr. President, in the remarks which I had the honor to submit, yesterday, on this subject, I endeavored to show that the resolution now proposed to be expunged, was unconstitutional and informal, and that the honorable Senate had a right to amend, alter, correct or expunge it at such a time and such a manner, as they should think proper. If Mr. President, I have succeeded in this; one question only remains to be discussed, viz: is it expedient to expunge the resolution? In reply to the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) I would say, I would not expunge it merely because the Senate have the *power so to do*, nor from *party motives*, nor for the *triumphs* of *party*, but from a solemn sense of duty I owe to the country, to the President, and to the honorable Senate of the United States I would expunge it sir, because the resolution bears on its face a *contradiction, judicial sentence* found on a *legislative journal*; and no evidence that it came from a judicial tribunal. It is a *sui generis* case—it is a burlesque on judicial trials—it has no parallel: the like is not to be found in the annals of our country. No, sir, not even the trials among our pilgrim fathers at *Salem* can compare with this case;—their *fanaticism* triumphed over *right*, and the innocent fell victims to the prevailing delusion; but even there the accused enjoyed privileges, of which the President was denied. The accusations were known to them; a time and place of hearing was assigned, and the accused had an opportunity of confronting the accusers and his witnesses face to face, and the trial was had before a competent tribunal.

These trials, which cast so much reproach on our puritan fathers bear no comparison to the one under consideration. Nor does this sentence in the resolution, bear any comparison with the *summary judgment* and *execution* of that *relentless tyrant* who stalks through our streets, carrying in his train terror and dismay. *There*, sir, public indignation burst forth with fury (ever to be dreaded,) but soon subsiding. Here, sir, the *worm* the *canker-worm*, is at the *heart* of the *constitution*. Yes sir, in this hall, this citidal of the constitutional rights; in this temple, *within the veil*, the judicial ermine has been *stained*, the Constitution violated, and a blot cast upon our national escutcheon; a blot which many waters cannot wash out, nor many years efface. What then shall be done? Let us *expunge* the resolution. Not sir, because it detracts from the character of the President, or will in any way effect it. His reputation, his fame is imperishable. He lives in the *hearts* and *affections* of the *present* generation; and history will place him beside the *Founder* of our *Republic*, and after ages will hail him as the saviour of it. ANDREW JACKSON has no *equal*, his whole life is a *miracle*. See him in youth, in a strange land. Examine him in every stage of his existence, and we are impelled to exclaim *wonderful man!* reared by Providence to guide the destinies of his country, and to exhibit the perfection and moral grandeur of human nature. I am not clear, sir, but it was necessary to the perfection of his character that he was thus condemned by this resolution.

If this resolution had not been passed, his *masterly* answer, one of the proudest monuments of his fame, would never have been seen. Like the oak, which has withstood the blasts for years, it must endure the *fury* of the *whirlwind* and the *tempest*, before it can become the *king* of the forest. That answer, sir, like its author, was doomed to undergo the most violent attacks, the foulest aspersions. It was even denied a place on the files of the Senate, and like its author, too, it gained admiration wherever it was known. I said, sir, that Andrew Jackson *stood alone*. Where can you find his fellow? Look among the sovereigns of the earth. Look where you will, and you look in vain. Go to the records of the *mighty dead*, and where will you find his equal? Shall such a man stand condemned on the records of this honorable Senate, *unaccused* and *unheard*?—"*Tell it not in Gath!*"

Again, sir, I would expunge this resolution lest it should be considered as a precedent. If, sir, it is permitted to remain, at some future period of great excitement, when passions and prejudice shall triumph over reason, and the Constitution shall be made to subserve the purposes of *disappointed ambition*—when a President *less powerful* than General Jackson, shall be in the way of *Presidential aspirants*, we may see the same scenes of March 1834, acted over again; and the power of the Chief Magistrate broken, and *that branch* of the Government prostrated at the *feet of this*. Then, sir, will our Government be ended, and the last hope of civil liberty be extinguished. Far, far distant be that evil day.

Another reason, sir, why I would expunge this resolution is, because it violates a vital principle in our Constitution, and destroys one of the dearest and most important rights we possess, viz: a full, fair, and impartial trial; and because, sir, the Chief Magistrate of this nation—one who has done more for it than any man living—yes, the very man "who has filled the measure of his country's glory,"—has unjustly and unconstitutionally been deprived of this privilege, one to which the meanest citizen is entitled, and has been condemned without a hearing. And again, sir, I would blot out this resolution from our records because the American people have pronounced judgment against it; and not only they, but the people of both continents have done it. Nor is this all, sir. The resolution is derogatory to the *character* and *dignity* of our Government, and violates the great principles of our national compact.—A duty we owe ourselves as a co-ordinent branch of the Government, requires that we should not suffer this resolution to remain on our records. It is an open, bold and unprecedented attack made by *this* branch of our Government upon the *Chief Executive*; an act which, had it been successful, must have prostrated our constitution, destroyed our Government, and laid our institutions of civil and religious liberty in the dust. Then, sir, let me say to this honorable body, as we value these rights and privileges—as we respect our own characters, and the high reputation of this Senate—let us at once blot out this stain

Mr. President, one word in reply to the honorable gentleman last up, (Mr. Crittenden,) and I will weary your patience no longer. Sir, we were yesterday admonished of our duties, and the sacredness of our oaths, and cautioned not to violate them in *expunging* this resolution. I trust, sir, that we are not unmindful of the obligations, resting upon us, nor indifferent to the manner in which we perform them. And in *turn*, let me, sir, remind that honorable Senator and those who act with him, that this *same Constitution* which he would so carefully guard, expressly provides that the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment." And let me further remind him and his friends, that the House of Representatives never have impeached President Jackson, and yet he stands condemned by this resolution.—Where then, is the Constitution, and where the sanctity of oaths, by which it is guarded? Again sir, the honorable gentleman more than intimated that the vindicators of the President's character were his worshippers. Sir, it is too late to *begin now* to worship *him*; it is more natural to worship the *rising sun*; and appearances indicate that the honorable gentleman and his friends have *already* selected their object of adoration. As to myself, sir, I have no inclination to worship Gen. Jackson. I have no personal acquaintance with him; have seen him once, and once *only*, and for five minutes. I have never received any appointment or favor from him, and never expect so to do; yet I esteem him one of the greatest of men, and purest of patriots: and rely upon it that the page of history which shall record his deeds, will be read with *enthusiasm* through all coming time. His contemporaries will go down to posterity with him. His coadjutors will gather lustre from his fame, and his revilers, though they may not bask in the effulgence of this great luminary, yet they may continue to be seen as *spots* upon it, like the spots which bedim the *great orb* of day.

Mr. President, I am thankful that I have had an opportunity of expressing the views and feelings of my constituents together with my own, and notwithstanding the *awful consequences* predicted by the gentlemen opposed to expunging this resolution, yet, sir, I have none of those *fears*; none at all; but shall esteem it the best act, and one of the happiest days of my life, should I be permitted to record my name in favor of expunging *this resolution*.

If, Mr. President, in my remarks submitted, I have deviated in any thing from the ordinary course of discussion, I trust some apology will be found in the *novelty* of my situation; never having been a member of any *Legislature* until I had the honor of a seat in *this body*.

Surplus Revenue.—It has been remarked by many writers that the national debt of Great Britain is a blessing to that nation—by producing a mutual dependence between the government and the people—by placing it beyond the power of either to act independently of the other, without suffering certain consequences which both are desirous of avoiding—the loss of debt on the one hand, and the loss of credit on the other. If a national debt—when the debts are due to the subjects of the government—is a blessing—what must a national-government-wealth be but a curse? Just in proportion to the amount of wealth that is positively in the hands of government, will it be in the power of the officers of government to trample upon the laws, constitution and rights of the people, with impunity. It would only be necessary for the chief officers of government to have command of the currency of the nation (to obtain which they need to possess but a small portion of the whole wealth of the country) in order to rule the nation from Maine to Georgia with absolute and irresistible power. Yet under the present circumstances of the national revenue, we are rapidly approaching to this crisis In the first place, the treasury of government is becoming very rapidly filled by the natural accumulation of revenue from the sale of public lands and the profits of the tariff. In the second place the capital thus collected is constantly augmenting in the ratio of compound interest—so that in a few years, according to the present rate of increase, the interest itself will far exceed the expenses of government. The national wealth or rather the *surplus revenue* will thus go on increasing by a geometricial progression, untill, unless some immediate remedy is adopted, the whole of the wealth of the country will be at the mercy and at the disposal of the chief officers of government. Vain, at that time, will be all the efforts of the people to preserve their rights. The whole country being sold to government—the people of all classes will be nothing but *serfs*—and they cannot help themselves, for their very livelihood will depend on their obedience. All the talent in the nation will be under the pay of government, and the people will in this manner be ruled even while they think they are ruling.—All the States, being indebted to the general government for the repeated, loans which they had received as their share of the surplus revenue, will be interested, in order to save themselves from bankruptcy, to join in all the measures of the general administration. The States will thus be rendered the mere vessals of the general government; and all our porlitical power will be swallowed up in one great mammoth despotism—whose power is derived from wealth. In this way, by the accumulation of surplus revenue, and by its distribution among the States—as a loan—this country may owe its final ruin.—[*M. Post.*

OFFICE SEEKERS *vs.* OFFICE HOLDERS.—It cannot be expected that these two classes of men can have much good feeling towards each other, especially if the ins are mercenary and suspicious, and the outs are clamorous and unprincipled. Office holders are sometimes bad enough in all conscience, and deserve to have the rotative principle applied to them by the people; but deliver us from restless, scheming, self inflated, meddling, disorganizing and unhappy office seekers. In the long catalogue of Nuisances which every community are called upon to endure, we know of none to be compared to the inveterate office seeker, who fastens upon society like consumption upon its victim. At times he will flatter, then threaten, and if neither cajolery nor intimidation will answer his purpose, intrigues, plots, cheatery and gum-games come in play. Misrepsesentation, fraud and abuse are the artifices of the office seeker, while at the same time he is the most *radical democrat*, and *flaming patriot* in the world. Your office seeker will promise to reform a thousand abuses, rectify all mistakes, cut off all excrescences, purify society, and do every thing else but work miracles. In the pursuit of his supreme object of worship, *Office*, this character foments like a bottle of small beer, a good repsentation of himself; and the croaker, buisy body and mischief maker, contrives by hook or by crook to disturb the peace of every one about him, and embroil a whole community—Friend is arrayed against friend, one section and interest against another, prejudices and ill will are provoked and dissensions fostered, for the very *laudible, disinterested*, and *patriotic* purpose of getting an office which the people choose to fill in a quiet manner in their own way, with a candidate of their own selection. Reader, make your own application of this subject.

Desperation. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to rob the Bank of France. Two men placed themselves in a passage through which the cashiers passed with the specie or bank notes necessary for the day's transactions. They seized upon one of these officers, who had 200,000 francs in notes, enclosed in a box and attempted to put a pitch plaster over his mouth. He contrived, however, to give an alarm, upon which the robbers attempted to escape. One of them succeeded—the other was arrested and brought into one of the offices, where, while the officers were searching him, he seized a pistol and blew out his own brains.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on the 14th inst. An act was passed for the suppression of bank notes of a less denomination than $3.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Jan. 6.—Gen. Santa Anna left this city yesterday, on his way to Washington city, accompanied by Col. Almonte, of the Mexican army, and Colonels Hookley and Patton of the Texian Army.

By the last accounts from the West, the Ohio and Missouri river were both so full of ice as entirely to interrupt navigation. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst. says, "The pork business is in great activity, the price ranging from six to seven dollars per hundred, according to quality. Flour rates at about $7,50 per barrel." Butter is quoted in the St. Louis papers at 50 cents a pound.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 14.—I had the good fortune yesterday to witness one of the grandest displays of eloquence that has been known to the Senate, since the great battle between Webster and Haynes. The subject under discussion was Mr. Benton's Expunging Resolution. Mr. Dana, of Maine, opened the debate, in a very modest and sensible support of the resolutions, and in a well directed argument, in answer to Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. He was succeeded by the fair-haired Preston, of South Carolina, who spoke in reply to Mr. Dana, and also at large upon various topics which he chose to consider as connected with that expression of his *feelings* which he could not subdue. He disclaimed argument, and gave vent, to what, in mock gravity, he dignified as his *emotions*. His language was pretty, his allusions somewhat classic, and a little sarcastic and tantalizing withal, but his manner was exaggerated and palpably theatrical. In the course of his exhibition he thought proper to denounce the proceeding as the *funeral procession* of the Constitution, and the majority of the Senate as *hangmen;* talked of the executive *throne*, idolatry, incense and purifying fire; in his fertile imagination, he hung the Senate Chamber in *black*, filled his own breast with gloom and despondency, and made all his friends mourners, *nolens volens*. In addition to all this solemn mockery, he thought it prudent to pretend to weep over the melancholy position of his native State, Virginia, and presumed to lament that she had so degraded as to humiliate and debase herself at the feet of Executive power! He seemed to obtain, indeed, the sympathy of his friends, and they tried to keep up the solemn mockery, by distorting their faces into the images of black despair. But this tragic farce produced different sensations in the minds of those who have stood by the venerable President through this disgraceful proceeding. Even I, a mere "looker on in Venice," felt my bosom glowing with sentiments of the utmost indignation. I felt that the moment demanded some power present that should annihilate, at one blow, at one scorching application, the whole effect of this insulting and exaggerated display. O that I could have had the opportunity and possessed the power! But where was it?

The gentleman from Virginia, the clear, the earnest, the pertinent, the forcible, the quick and sagacious Rives was upon the floor in an instant, and in one continued, fluent, powerful burst of feeling and honest indignation dissipated the illusions of oritorial display, and tore away and utterly demolished the funeral tinsel which had been thrown over the subject, and exposed it in the naked, palpable light of a just, legal and constitutional transaction. He was not to be intimidated by denunciation, nor would he look to the gentleman from South Carolina for an interpretation of Virginia principles, for if they were subject to the measures of a *nullifier*, he renounced them forever. He could inform gentleman that he too had a conscience, and felt a duty, which every just consideration urged him to discharge, fearlessly, in voting to expunge the obnoxious resolution from the Journal of the Senate. He hoped his friends would not permit themselves to be ridden over and crushed by aristocratic arrogance and denunciations, coming from the overshadowing power of the monied interest; he did not believe that society should be horizontally, the upper portion oppressing the lower, but the divisions are vertical, and men stand side by side, parallel with each other, and upon the footing of equal rights and equal privileges. He was unwillingly forced into this debate in self-defence and in vindication of Virginia. He had intended to be silent upon the subject, because *enough had been said*, argument was exhausted, entirely exhausted. But he was compelled to assert that, however unworthy the representative might be, Virginia, the ancient Commonwealth and the mother of *Men*, was Virginia *still*, and he stood up to attest to the rectitude of her course and principles, past, and present.

Mr. Preston immediately rejoined, in a *manner*, to be sure, inimitable. Though very mild he was tantalizing in the extreme. But he was obliged to resort to his usual *forte*, words, imagery, action and pompous exaggeration. He said Mr Rives's passion had given birth to a rabble of ideas, and like the ink-fish, he had spirted around him the disagreeable atmosphere created by recollections of the Bank, and carrying the war into *Africa*, he had pressed into service the "raw head and bloody bones of nullification." Did not *that* rankle in Mr Preston's breast? But he would not try to convince—the argument, he agreed, was exhausted, and he had uttered *feelings* which he had tried to school and suppress. Proceed, gentlemen.—This is *hangman's* day. Proceed to your office; do execution—the executioners are here the awful moment has arrived. Execute *what?* O the poor Constitution. But draw your black lines; engrave them on the wall, and there, like the handwriting at Belshazzar's feast, let them frown upon every attempt to oppose executive usurpation. Tear out the leaves; carry them to your idol; show him the expunging lines, burn the records, and let the incense greet his nostrils. Will gentlemen, like eastern idolaters, sacrifice themselves? Oh, no; immolate the Constitution. Proceed. Do execution; the sacrifice is ready—posterity will remember ye!

Mr Rives again took the floor. He had evidently mastered his excited feelings, which no doubt every friend of the administration present shared with him, and proceeded to his point with a fluency, clearness, directness and force, that seemed perfectly irresistible. He presented to the Senate and its crowded and almost breathless lobbies and galleries, the most perfect and beautiful specimen of genuine, statesman-like eloquence, that my mind can possibly conceive of. To say the least, I cannot wish to see a better. The views were so comprehensive, the tone so elevated, the feeling and expression so honest and pure, so direct and distinct, the manner so unexceptionable, the force and reasoning so irrisistible, that my own *wishes* were completely satisfied; for it surpassed my *anticipations*, and I felt proud to glory in such a triumph of truth over exaggeration, of principle over faction. I rejoiced that it had been my good fortune to see William C. Rives of Virginia, the honest supporter of the Constitution, and sincere friend of the people, stand in that elevated and proud position, realizing to me

> *The* "Hampden, struggling in his country's cause,
> The first and foremost to obey the laws."

The manner in which he retorted upon his antagonist for the sarcasm intended by the reference to the Bank, was admirable and justly severe. He was accused of introducing this stalking horse, as if to frighten *children!* 'Sir,' said Mr R., "if gentlemen will study the history of events which have led to this present exhibition, and examine the subject, in every aspect they will find the Bank of the United States is in truth and reality one the most important of the *dramatis personæ* in this farcical tragedy which the gentleman's exaggerating fancy has conjured to our view." And so indeed it will appear when recurrence is had to the ultimate cause of these proceedings, to wit: the removal of the deposites.

But it is in vain to dwell upon this noble effort—I cannot do it justice. No published account of the scene can describe it, or impart one half of the interest it absorbed. Those who witnessed it will remember, with lively satisfaction, a moment calculated to render one proud of his nature, as it exhibited the grandeur and power of the human intellect, in its fullest excellence, and employed in the noblest cause.—Mr Rives is one of the strongest men in the Senate. He is about forty-five years of age, of small stature and of a light but firm frame.—He is quick, but easy and dignified in his movements, and very industrious. His face seems studious and thoughtful; his eyes are dark, and his eye-brows black and dense, and so constantly knit that one might suppose that he possessed a sour temper. Far from it. He is personally invulnerable. He possesses a most amiable and benevolent heart, is perfectly courteous and respectful in debate, and his manners are most urbane and gentlemanly. He has an acute and sagacious mind—is honest and sincere in his conduct—a safe politician and a most useful man. His power and practice of concentrating all his faculties upon the point in discussion, furnishes an eminent contrast to many politicians who are addicted to wandering into every thing else but the subject matter of debate.—Unless Mr R. meets some untoward fate, I predict for him the highest honors of the Republic.

T. A.

Twenty-Fourth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, among other petitions presented was that of Gad Humphreys, by Mr Dana, of Maine.

The land bill was further considered, and postponed to to-morrow.

The bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for dues by the United States, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed. This bill prohibits the reception of bills on banks which issue bills of a less denomination than five and ten dollars.

In the House, a message was raceived from the President of the United States, with accompanying documents, in relation to the condition of the relations between the United States and Mexico, and with certain information in relation to the condition of Texas. It was moved they be referred and printed. Mr Boyd moved to amend the motion by adding instructions to the said committee to report a resolution acknowledging the independence of Texas. Pending this question the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 27. In the Senate, Mr Wright introduced a bill altering and amending the bills imposing duties on imports. Mr. Wright stated that the amount to be reduced by this bill was about two millions and a half, of which the abolition of the silk duty alone would be a reduction of half a million. He laid a statement on the table in which the rates of duties were based. The bill was read twice and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

The bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenue of the United States, was taken up on the question of its passage, when Mr Benton opposed it in a speech of considerable length.

In the House. After the usual morning business, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill introduced by Mr Bell, to secure the freedom of elections came up. Mr B. had given way to several gentleman who wished to bring in reports from committees. Mr. Jarvis of Maine, then rose and drew the attention of the House to a bill which he wished to introduce, for the enlistment of boys into the naval service of the United States. Mr Bell rejected. Mr Jarvis was surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee should object. That gentleman had submitted a proposition which he must know could lead to no public good, and only to the gratification of his own private feelings.

Mr Bell. IT IS FALSE.

The Chair. "Order! order!" "Order! order!" was echoed from different parts of the House. Deep silence prevailed for some minutes, after which Mr Jarvis said he had no answer to make HERE.

Mr Mercer, of Va. appealed to Mr Jarvis to repeat the words he had used, so that the house might judge of the extent of the provocation, as well as the retort. Mr Jarvis would not retrace nor say one word until the language which had been applied to him should be withdrawn. After some minutes silence, Mr Mercer offered a resolution that the gentleman from Tennessee and the gentleman from Maine having used warm words, should be called upon mutually to give pledges to the House, that they would not prosecute any quarrel growing out of them. Before the question was announced on this resolution, several members rose successively, and gave explanations of the language which they understood Mr Jarvis to have used. Mr Bell said that the language used by the gentleman from Maine, was of a character that produced the impression on his mind that it was intended to impeach his motives and to insult him, and that, under that impression, he had used the strongest language to repel it. He said, that if the gentleman would declaim any intention to impeach his motives, or insult him, he would withdraw what he had said by way of retort.

Mr Jarvis made no answer.

Several members successively addressed the House and appealed, to Mr Jarvis to withdraw or explain his language.

In reply to a call upon Mr Bell, Mr Peyton said that his colleague had voluntarily stated that if the gentleman from Maine did not intend to impeach his motives or insult him, he would very willingly withdraw all he had said by way of retort, and that he (Mr P.) now repeated that statement on behalf of his colleague.

Mr Bynum and other gentlemen, called on Mr Bell to make a withdrawal of the language he had used, so as to permit the gentleman from Maine to make an explanation.

Mr Peyton said that his colleague had already made a conditional withdrawal of his remarks.—He wished to know whether Mr Bynum, or any other gentleman, was authorized by Mr Jarvis to state that he did not intend to insult Mr Bell? If so, Mr Peyton continued, the matter is at an end—all the offensive remarks should be instantly withdrawn—and then the conditional withdrawal should be made unconditional.

Numerous motions were made to adjourn,—but these motions were successively defeated.

After much desultory conversation, in reply to a call from Mr Wise, Mr Jarvis said he would make an explanation if the gentleman from Tennessee would withdraw the offensive epithets even for a time, so as to allow him to state what he did say.

Mr Wise then said the expression was suspended for that puropose.

Mr Jarvis said that he meant that the debate on Mr Bell's bill could have no effect but to gratify personal feeling—but he did not intend an allusion to Mr Bell particularly, nor to impeach his motives in any way whatever.

Mr Wise then said that with this explanation, he thought his friend, Mr Bell, ought to be satisfied, and he therefore withdraw the offensive language.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—In the Senate, As soon as the Journal had been read,

Mr. Van Buren rose, and took leave of the Senate, in the following address.

SENATORS

The period is at hand which is to terminate the official relation that has existed between us, and I have probably never to return it—a body with which I have been long connected, where some remain whom I found here 15 years ago, and where, in the progress of public duties, personal associations have arisen never to be forgotten. From such scenes I cannot retire without emotion.

Nor can I give to the Senate the usual opportunity of choosing another to preside for a time over their deliberations without referring to the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge a gratifying and honorable trust connected with the office to which my country called me.

Entering upon it with unaffected diffidence, well knowing how little my studies had been directed to its peculiar duties, I was yet strengthened by the determination then expressed so to discharge the authority with which I was invested, as "best to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputation of all who would be affected by its exercise." I was sure that if successful in this, I should be pardoned for errors which I would hardly expect to avoid.

In the interval that has since elapsed it has been our lot in this Assembly to pass through scenes of unusual excitement. The intense interest in absorbing topics which has pervaded our whole community could not be unfelt within these walls. The warmth of political parties, natural in such times, the unguarded order of sudden debate, and the colisions seldom to be separated from the valuable privilege of free discussion, have not unfrequently mingled with the more tranquil tenor of ordinary legislation. I cannot hope that, in emergencies like these, I have always been so fortunate as to satisfy every one around me. Yet I permit myself to think that the extent to which my decisions have been approved by the Senate, is some evidence that my efforts justly to administer their rules have not been vain; and I conscientiously cherish the conviction that on no occasion have I departed from my early resolution, or been regardless of what was due to the rights or the feelings of the members of this body.

Though I may henceforth be separated from the Senate, I can never cease to revert with particular interest to my long connexion with it. In every situation in my future life, I shall remember with a just pride, the evidences of approbation and confidence which I have received: and as an American citizen devotedly attached to the institutions of my country, I must always regard with becoming and sincere respect a branch of our government entrusted with such extensive powers, and designed by our forefathers to accomplish such important results.

Indulging an ardent wish that every success may await you in performing the exalted and honorable duties of your public trust, and offering my warmest prayers that prosperity and happiness may be constant attendants upon each of you along the future paths of life, I respectfully bid you farewell.

Mr. Van Buren then retired, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President protem.—The ballots being deposited there appeared to be 38 votes given, 19 necessary to a choice, of which Mr. King, of Ala. had 27, Mr. Southard 7, and the others were scattering. Mr. King of Alabama, was therefore declared to be elected President protem, and he was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Benton.

The President protem then addressed the Senate.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Benton, was introduced and adopted.

Resolved, That the Senate cordially reciprocate the sentiments of personal kindness expressed by the Vice President towards the members of this body, on taking leave of them, and that the thanks of the Senate be presented to Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability, with which he has presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as President of the Senate.

The bill prescribing and circulating the funds receivable for the revenue of the U. S. was farther considered.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, February 7, 1837.

A very large meeting has been held in Portland, to take into consideration the present high price of flour and the causes that have produced it. From the statements made it would appear, that the supply now on hand, which is amply sufficient, to satisfy the wants of the community, is held back by speculators in N. Y., who are the owners, for the purpose of raising the price to about 100 per cent. above what it cost them. A just and honest indignation is manifested by the citizens of Portland towards those who are thus striving to take bread from the mouths of the poor for the purpose of putting money in their own pockets. The meeting passed resolutions to abstain from the use of flour until the price shall be reduced to $10 per barrel. They have raised a committee to notify the owners in New York that unless the price is reduced the flour had better be re-shipped.

In Marblehead, we are informed that similar proceedings have been had, and the people there have resolved to abstain from using flour until the price is reduced to $8 per barrel.

A similar feeling is manifesting itself throughout the country on this subject, and a determination expressed, to abstain from the use of flour until there is a considerable reduction in the price.

If these resolutions are persevered in, the object in view will, we have no doubt, be speedily accomplished. The rage for speculation which for some years past has been so rife among all classes, has extended itself to all objects. But there are some things it had better not meddle with. A hungry man is obstinate and sometimes unreasonable. His patience is soon exhausted, and he is apt at times to be rash and even violent. If there is an absolute scarcity, the buyer must expect to pay a higher price for the article. But if the scarcity be a fictitious one, produced by monopolists, and if the necessaries of life are withheld from the market for the purpose of extorting extravagant profits from the consumer, those who deal thus must expect the indignation of the community. We have heard but a single voice in favor of the monopolists and that is the Augusta Age, which appears to be concerned lest the owners of the flour should lose money if compelled to sell at the price fixed by the meeting at Portland. It therefore suggests that in order to be consistent, the meeting ought, when there is a large supply and the price low, to raise a subscription to indemnify the seller against loss. Now we do not understand the wishes of the citizens of Portland or any other place to be, that the owners of flour should sell at such prices as will cause them a loss, but on the contrary are willing that they should receive a handsome profit. And if accounts are true they would do this in selling at $10. Public sentiment is too strong on this subject to be successfully resisted for any length of time. The mechanic or the laborer (and we might add the professional man but no body pities him) whose wages remain the same or are but slightly increased, is compelled to pay double for all that he buys. This state of things cannot last long and ought not to. There must be a corresponding rise in the price of labor or a fall in the price of the necessaries of life. Something must be done and that shortly.

We stated last week that the whole road from this place to Fryeburg was indicted. We have since been informed that there was an exception of the Town of Sweden, the roads in that town having been well and effectually broken out, by the use of the triangle.

We have carefully looked over the proceedings of the Legislature of this State for the last week, but do not find any thing in them which would be of special interest to our readers. Two members claiming a seat from Houlton district have both been rejected by the House. The seat of government question, does not appear to be yet finally disposed of, and we fear that those opposed to a removal will, evade submitting the question to the people.

In Congress, we notice little of general interest except the passage of the expunging resolution and the admission of Michigan. The former has exasperated the whig party beyond all bounds of moderation. They cannot find language bad enough in which to express the malignity of their feelings. They denounce and abuse in the most unmeasured terms, the Senators who voted for the resolution and the people who elected them. They are striving hard to render themselves ridiculous as well as contemptible.

We have fears that no reduction of the Tariff will be effected this session.

Joseph G. Cole, recently appointed Clerk of the Courts in this County, was qualified and entered upon the duties of his office yesterday, February 6, 1837.

A CALUMNIATOR EXPOSED.

☞We understand it has been satisfactorily ascertained that *H. W. Paine*, a member of the House of Representatives from Hallowell, is the author of the base, lying, and infamous attack upon the Speaker which appeared in the Gazette of the 18th ult. *Mr. Paine* may consider himself more indebted to the forbearance of the House, than to his own acts, that he is not expelled from a body to which, (if he is the writer of that letter,) he has proved himself a disgrace.

We lament having occasion to speak thus harshly of any individual—but we owe a duty to our political friends, from the prompt performance of which it does not become us to shrink.—Portland Argus.

From a Correspondent of the Evening Post.

Washington, Jan. 17th, 1837.

At a late hour last evening the Senate reversed the decree of the Panic Senate against the patriot Jackson, passing Mr. Benton's expunging resolution by a vote of 24 to 19. Judge Parker, of Virginia, and Mr. King of Georgia, were sick and absent. The proceedings on this occasion of righteous retribution, were interrupted by some silly people in the gallery, who hissed on the annunciation of the vote. They forgot that the day has gone by for the *saving* of the capitol by the cackling or hissing of geese.

One of the "Bank Ruffians," as Colonel Benton called the disturbers of this solemn tribunal, was brought to the bar, exposed to the indignant gaze of the spectators, and then suffered to go to those who probably sent him here.

One more triumph is to come. TANEY, that other martyr to Senatorial vengeance *for* republican integrity, will ere long sit in the midst of a full bench of the Supreme Court, in the supremacy of intellect and acquirements, robed in the mantle of the illustrious Marshall, receiving the *si sic vobis placet of Daniel Webster*, when arguing CONSTITUTIONAL causes. Then, wisdom and meekness, joined to integrity, will be looked up to in the person of Roger B. Taney as the present and presiding genius of the highest court in which *justice* is administered to a grateful people; then, my word for it, this people will rejoice in the firmness of Andrew Jackson, and in the wisdom of that Senate who confirmed his nomination of *Chief Justice* Roger B. Taney.

The following account, says the Eastern Argus, of a *Scene* which took place before Mr. Garland's investigating committee, on the 25th ult., is going the rounds:—

"At the close of a series of sifting questions, Mr. Peyton inquired if he [Mr Whitney] had not applied for, and been refused his present appointment by Mr Secretary Taney. He refused to answer this, as well as the other questions, and remarked that he would not answer that member, who had already stated that to the House, which he, Mr Whitney, had subsequently declared to be a falsehood, the proof of which he then and now challenged. Mr. Peyton, irritated, drew a pistol, and said he was a scoundrel, but was prevented from treating him with violence. The committee ordered Whitney to withdraw; he did so. After which, the committee passed a unanimous vote of censure upon him. He was then recalled, and made a humble apology, expressed his regret for having insulted them, &c. Mr Peyton told him to behave himself in future, for on the slightest insult further, he would shoot him on the spot."

Ten to one Peyton is a great coward—we never knew a man who was not, carry a backload of pistols and dirks. We dare say that if Whitney had spit in his face, he would have done nothing but bluster—he would not have dared to draw the pistol he was so ready to draw.

Presidential Election.—The official canvass of the popular votes at the late Presidential election has been received from all the States.—Mr. Van Buren's popular vote is greater by 54,415, than that given to any previous candidate for the Presidency. In 1832, Gen. Jackson's aggregate vote was 707,217: Mr. Van Buren's now is 761,682. It is greater also by 158,120 than the aggregate vote for him as Vice President in 1832.—Age.

Mr. Wise's resolution was adopted yesterday by the House of Representatives—yeas 165, nays 9. The opposition tried to escape from it. The previous question was demanded. Nearly all the opposition voted against that motion! Mr. Vanderpoel made some excellent remarks on the occasion. Wise complained that there would not be time for the inquiry—and yet he was absent for weeks, *his resolution pending!* and the consideration of it postponed in consequence of his absence. More of this anon.—*Globe.*

Trial of Stover Rines et als. for Conspiracy.—We learn by a Bulletin from Jerome's News Room that Charles Burlingham, John T. Howard, Stover Rines, William Turner, laborers, and Mary Ann Rines and Sarah Lane, spinsters, all of Orono, have beed indicted for conspiracy against Julia W. Rines, wife of Stover Rines, one of the defendants, and are now undergoing their trial before the Court of Common Pleas at Bangor. The act is alleged to have been committed in December last. It appears from the indictment that Rines wished to get divorced from his wife in order to marry some other person, whose name does not yet appear. To effect this purpose it was agreed among the defendants to charge the complainant with having committed the crime of adultery with Burlingham. This crime was de

clared to have taken place on the 10th of January.

The case was called up Tuesday, and the Jury empannelled between 11 and 12 o'clock. Counsel for the defendants F. H. Allen and John Appleton Esqs.—for the Government Edward Kent, Esq. and A. G. Jewett, County Attorney. It was considered a case of extreme aggravation and was attracting considerable notice.—Port. Cour.

From the Saco Democrat.

The disposition of the Surplus Revenue, we consider the most important matter which will come before our Legislature the present session. We have in discharge of our duty as conductor of a democratic press, opposed all partial appropriations of money which is the property of the whole.

In the disposal of this fund, the whole mass of our population have an equal interest. Here "the rich and the poor meet together" and learn "that however unequal in other respects, they are allowed perfect equality when taxes are assessed on the necessaries of life, and those articles upon which the better conditioned speculate." We wish this measure of equality to be preserved in the final issue. We wish equality in collection to be continued and carried out to perfect equality in distribution.

The projects conceived for lavish expenditure of what the Whigs in times past had the honesty to call the "people's money," are as various as the inventive genius of avarice and self interest can devise—and numerous as the commingling of light and shade. Petitions for outlay will swarm in our Legislative Halls, numerous as the plague of frogs in Egypt, and will prove equally troublesome. The "soul is sick with every day's report" of schemes, wilder than wild land speculations, with which the State is filled.

For the stand we have taken we have received denunciation, alike from Federal opponents and *professed* democratic coadjutors—we have been held out by misrepresentation, as opposed to Internal Improvements and every plan which shall advantage and develope the resources of our State. In opposing the appropriation of the Surplus fund to purposes of Internal Improvement, we are not aware of having avowed any degree of hostility to the interests of the State. But we contend that the State should keep aloof—not suffer itself to become partaker in any such plans. If individuals see clearly great advantage from running a Rail Road from Bangor to Boston we make no objection to their undertaking the work on their own responsibility. We would bid them God speed, and hearty welcome to all the avails which would accrue from such consummation of their desires. We should rejoice at accumulated profits to individuals in our own State from every right source. But when the State is to be taken into partnership, and made to stand backer for individual default, we deem it a duty to the people of the State to enter protest to such proceeding in advance. We have no idea of "a kingdom within a kingdom."—We would place no "power behind the throne" which should direct all plans and issues and yet screen itself from observation or responsibility. We oppose all such partnership. Let the State own such works entire or not at all.

We have ever been aware that when the time should come for returning to the people money, taken from their pockets by unrighteous imposts, the original and well meaning projectors of such plan would see many lions in the path of its accomplishment. The returning of this money to the people they aver, now seems impossible—or if it could be effected, the minute divisions to which it would attain, would render it of little benefit. They lament the evil of its accumulation, but the remedy seems too simple, to be regarded. Like the Leprous King, they despise the simple prescription of Israel's prophet and would fain do 'some great thing.'

Now we believe all the advantages which distribution can give, would be better attained by making the people the recipients of their own money. All splendid outlay would only increase present embarrassment. But the returning this accumulated hoard to the people must have immediate effect in alleviating general embarrassment. To be sure, the receipts of speculators would appear small in comparison with the great gains to which they have been accustomed. But then with the people the smallest favors are gratefully received and acknowledged. The widow's two mites, taken by unjust levy, equal the amount abstracted from those who contribute from their abundance. Equal distribution would return the poor widow her all, and those better conditioned would not be injured, though they might not be greatly aided by receiving the comparitively small sums drawn from their great accumulations.

Those who favor splendid schemes of Internal Improvement and Light Houses in the skies, and wish to back failing credit by Legislative aid, will vilify and denounce all plans for general distribution. But they will find, that the number of 'small potatoe politicians,' like the Lilliputian army, will prove too numerous to be annihilated by one blow, from the giant Gulliver.

We still adhere to the opinion that the proposed plan for expending the Surplus funds upon works of Internal Improvement, is the perfection of rank Federalism. Money collected from the masses by impost, whether expended by the General or State Governments in Internal Improvements, carries out in effect the original design of the high Tariff party. The means, may, for appearance sake, be varied, but the result is the same. The design for Public Expenditure attempted under the Administration of John Quincy Adams will be in reality perfected.

CONGRESS.

Monday, January 23.—In Senate, Mr. Wright made a report against the N. Y. Memorial for the establishment of a National Bank in that city. The land bill was then taken up and amended. Mr. Walker commenced a speech, but without concluding gave way to an adjournment.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.—In the Senate no business of interest was transacted. The resolutions relating to the recognition of the independence of Texas were taken up, but further postponed without any action upon them.

In the *House*, Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the Memorial in favor of a National Bank at N. Y.—granted. The bill for the admission of Michigan, was then taken up and discussed till the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan 25.—The *Senate* was occupied until a late hour with private bills. The land bill was called up and postponed.

In the *House*, the bill for the admission of Michigan was, by the aid of the previous question, ordered to a third reading. It was then read a third time, and was expected to be *passed* before the adjournment.

[Augusta Age.]

The new Senator from Indiana.—Mr. Smith of Indiana had avowed himself a friend of Mr. Van Buren before General Harrison became prominent as a candidate. He then declared his preference for General Harrison, but did not take ground against Mr. Van Buren as wanting his personal confidence, or objectionable on the score of political principle. We had this from private information. Knowing that Mr. Smith was elected over the opposition candidate, Governor Noble, by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, as a party, and the friends of Mr. Hendricks, on personal account, we stated that Mr. Smith would give the coming administration a fair support, and would not oppose it with a view to overthrow, and the bringing into power of the coalition of all the factions, in the person of their respective leaders. This is the attitude in which we felt authorized to place Mr. Smith, in relation to the administration. In a late letter, addressed to Mr. Vawter, a State Senator of Indiana, he speaks for himself as follows:—Globe.

"What course then should I pursue? The answer seems to me to be obvious. It is my duty to render myself as useful as possible to the State; and in order to do this, I should give the administration a fair and honest trial; I should judge of it by its acts, and not take it for granted that it would act wrong. I should give it an independent support in all measures calculated to promote the prosperity of the country, and to accelerate her march to her destined greatness, at the same time watching, with a vigilant and sleepless eye, its movements, opposing with an independent and firm opposition, becoming the representative of a great State, all attempts to encroach on the constitution of the country or the rights of the people."

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

County of York.—Israel Chadbourne, Alfred, Sheriff; Elijah Littlefield, Wells, Inspector of Hops.

County of Washington.—Aaron L. Raymond, Machias, Clerk Judicial Courts; Albert G. Lane, Register of Probate, reappointed.

January 26, 1837.

The Retort Direct.—Some time ago, my friend Aminadab paid me a visit from the country. He lives at Rock Hollow, and we frequently reciprocate civilites of the kind. When I visit Aminadab, he was very particular in showing me the products, pigs, poultry, &c. of his well cultivated farm; and when he comes to see me, I endeavor to make his time pass as agreeably as possible. showing him about the city and divers other attentions, At his last visit he wanted to purchase some agricultural books for his boys: so one day I accompanied him to the bookstore of my 'very particular friend, Mr. ——.' Aminadab had on a full suit of home made drab, country manufactured brogans and the identical broad brim that had sheltered his shoulders from sun and storm for full five years. He could not find exactly the books that he wanted and probably was a little troublesome. At least so thought the salesman; a pert young wag, in starch and buckram.

'You are from the country, are you not, sir?' said he impudently.

'Yes.'

'Well—here is an Essay on the Rearing of Calves.'

'That,' said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the store, '*thee had better present to thy mother.*'

Slander.—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it; at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Have a bad fellow in your employment and discharge him, he goes round and slanders you—let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine, as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person that is not slandered—it shows that he is either a milksop or a fool. No, no; earn a bad name from a bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct,) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD has been appointed Postmaster at Fryeburgh, Me. vice Judah Dana appointed U. S. Senator.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS. County of York—Simeon Strout, jr., Limington, Chairman County Commissioners; William Hammond, Elliott, County Commissioner.

County of Oxford—Levi Stowell, Dixfield, Register of Probate.

County of Penobscot—Charles Stetson, Bangor, Clerk of the Judicial Courts; Albert G. Jewett, Bangor, County Attorney, reappointed.

Feb. 2, 1837.

Time for Matrimony.—The Economy of Health by Dr. Johnson, furnishes the following hints on this subject:

The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted that I could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral & physical, for the dogma which I am going to propound.—The maxim then, which I would inculcate is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the Septennind, on the part of the female, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male. In other words, the female should be at least twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. That there should be seven years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be argued, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years not in the actual duration of life, in the two sexes, but in the stimina of the constitution, the symetry of the form and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy.

In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe that for every year at which the hymenial knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be on an average three years premature decay of the corporal fabric, a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. The above will be found a fair average estimate.

On the *moral* consequences of too early marriages it is not my intention to dilate; though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that 'matrimony *may* have miseries; but celibacy has no pleasures,' As far as too early marriages is concerned, the adage ought to run thus—'marriages *must* have miseries, though celibacy *may* have no pleasures.'

The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population registered as they come of age, and each person male and female drew a name out of the urn, and thus rendered matrimony a complete lottery, the sum total of happiness, misery or content, would be nearly the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found.

A merciful Juryman.—A jury in Ireland having acquitted a murderer in the face of positive evidence of his crime, the counsel for the prosecution, curious to know the reason, addressed himself to one of the twelve, who he was informed had stood out for "not guilty."—"Arrah, Mr. Lawyer," was the reply, "do ye think I'd be after hanging the last life in my lease?"

The following toast was given at Providence on the late celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by Mr. Charles T. Jones:—

"The long-winded representative from Virginia—a living proof that a man can be *Wise* without *wisdom*."

Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 27, 1837.

Dear Sir—Nothing of importance is doing in the Senate this morning. A few petitions have come up from the House, and been referred to the proper Committees.

In the House the bill for the removal of the seat of Government was yesterday referred to a Committee of one from each County. That Committee have not yet reported. I am informed, however, that a new bill will be reported by them, altering the time for the action of the people from March and April to September. It will not vary much in other respects from the former bill which passed to be engrossed in both branches.

P. S. Since writing the above, the new bill has been reported and twice read, and tomorrow at ten o'clock assigned for a third reading.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

We publish, in another column, the proceedings of one of the largest meetings ever convened in this city. The City Hall was as full as it could well be packed, and it is estimated that between *eight hundred and a thousand* persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Megquier, Hartley, Greene, Blanchard, and Holden, and the resolutions were adopted with great unanimity. We hope the owners of the flour now in this market will be wise enough to profit by the exhibition of feeling which their extortionate demands have already called forth.

The Handsome Thing.—A salute of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY GUNS was fired in Baltimore in honor of the passage of the Expunging Resolutions—25 for Mr. Benton, and five for each of the other Senators who voted for his resolutions. After which a salute of 10 guns was fired in honor of the Legislature of Ohio, in consequence of their having EXPUNGED MR. SOLITUDE EWING from the U. S. Senate.—[East. Argus.

We learn from the N. Y. Evening Post that Gen. Scott has been honorably acquitted. The Court have exonerated him from all censure, and decided that the "failure of the campaign is attributable to causes over which he had no control."—Age.

A letter from Augusta, dated Feb. 1, says:—"The Senate have this day referred the Seat of Government Bill, to the next Legislature, by a vote of 17 to 8."—Argus.

The Circuit Court at Washington, in the case of Henry White, have decided that the verdict of *guilty* shall remain undisturbed. In the case of Richard H. White, the verdict of not guilty on account of the limitation law, is to be set aside, and a new trial will be had. The former has been sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

MARRIED.

In Belfast, Capt. Philip Eastman to Miss Charlotte Campbell, both of Belfast.

In Hampden, Capt. Nathan Hopkins to Miss Mary Ann Harding.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, Mr. Moses Dudley

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LONGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Bark will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Newry and of the unincorporated places called Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, in the County of Oxford, would respectfully represent that the inhabitants of said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, have been for a long time and now are laboring under many and great disadvantages, in consequence of their not belonging to some incorporated town—that, in their opinion, the said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, will not for a great number of years, have a sufficient number of settlers, to entitle or require either of said tracts of land to be incorporated into a town or towns; and that the local situation of the present settlements upon the said tracts of land is such as to make their annexation to the said town of Newry both convenient and expedient.—Wherefore your petitioners pray your honorable body will annex to the said town of Newry so much of said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, as lies west and south of the following described lines viz: Beginning at the corner of Andover and said Surplus on Newry line, and thence running North 19 deg. West to the division line between the Ranges 9 & 10, about three and half miles; thence North 71 degrees West to the line of the said Letter A No. 2; thence North 89 degrees West seven hundred rods to Letter A No. 1, and thence South 8 degrees West to the corner of said Letter A No. 1, and said Newry, with all the rights, privileges and immunities of inhabitants, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) JONATHAN BARTLETT, and 42 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 25th, 1837.

On the Petition aforesaid, ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be be served on the town Clerk of the town of Newry, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Also cause the same to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris in the county of Oxford, three weeks in succession the last publication to be fifteen days at least before the second Monday of March next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. C TALBOT, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 26th, 1837.

Read and concurred.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A true Copy.—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

NEW BOOKS.

AN elegant assortment of ALBUMS, just received at the Oxford Bookstore.—Also Tissue Paper, School Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, VIOLIN & BASS VIOL Strings, together with various other articles, too numerous to particularize. W. E. GOODNOW.

Feb. 4, 1837. 3w26

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD PEABODY,

late of Canton in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 23, 1837. 26

NOTICE.—WHEREAS I am under a contract with the town of Buckfield to provide for the maintenance of SAMUEL WEBB and wife, paupers of said Buckfield, for and during the current year; and whereas the said paupers have left my dwelling house without my consent, where I have provided all necessary accommodations for their support. This is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring them, on my account as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

DANIEL FLETCHER.

Buckfield, Feb. 1, 1837. *3w26

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the Eighteenth day of February next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said County of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that JAMES DODGE has to the Farm and buildings where he now lives in Number Three, Second Range in said County of Oxford, unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1836 3 24

JUST added at the Oxford Bookstore,—
The PORTLAND SKETCH BOOK, a New Year's Gift.

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Wood & Bark wanted!

SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it.

Jan. 2, 1837.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Elisha Kyes, Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay, in said county Spendthrift, representing that the personal estate of said Spendthrift is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes and charges of Guardianship, by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spendthrift, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured,—

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS PARTRICK,

late of Porter in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJAMIN WENTWORTH.

Porter, Jan. 23, 1837. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL BRACKETT,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Brownfield, Jan. 23, 1837. *3w25

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SIMEON BUCKNELL Administrator of the estate of SIMEON BUCKNELL, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

HIRAM CLARK, surviving partner of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the partnership estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Clark give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Goding late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second handed. None other need apply.—Good recommendations will be required JACOB JACKSON.

Paris-Hill, Dec. 30, 1836. 21

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *21

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the minor heirs of Francis Lyford, Jr. late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, on the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Livermore, being the same on which said Francis Lyford, Jr. lived at the time of his decease, and subsequently occupied by Sylvanus B. Stevens.

ENOCH BUNKER, Guardian

Jan. 21, 1837. 3 24

Buffalo Robes,

JUST received and for sale at the
OXFORD BOOKSTORE.
W. E. GOODNOW

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837. 21

Washington Monument.

CAPT. JOSIAH CUTTER, of Livermore, Oxford County, is duly authorized to receive contributions for the Washington National Monument, in the State of Maine

PAUL STEVENS,
AGENT
W. N. M. SOCIETY,
For Maine.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Hezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said county, will be sold at the dwelling house of the widow Ann J. Pike, in said town on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the westerly part of said lot of land where the widow now lives; also the easterly half of the barn now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and places of sale.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Administrator.

Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. 3 23

The Post Office Committee, who were instructed to examine into the causes of the late burning of the Post Office Department, have made a report. They have examined all persons from whom they had any reason to suppose information could be obtained, but are unable to charge the fire with certainty to any particular cause. The testimony before the Committee is conclusive that the fire did originate in the cellar, under the City Post Office, but in which room in the cellar they will not undertake to say certainly. On the morning preceeding the fire, the messenger attached to the Patent Office did deposite a small quantity of ashes in the third room from the east corner. They were taken up, he states, the morning before their deposite, and remained there that day and night in an iron vessel, and such was their precaution that they never did deposite the ashes in the cellar on the day they were taken up. These ashes are represented as being placed in a pine box, which would contain from fifteen to twenty bushels. In this room the Patent Office had their winter's wood stored. The box stood near a brick wall, and some four or five feet distance from the wood. Yet other boxes were near the one used as an ash box. It further appears from the *testimony of several*, that some year or more ago, a box placed in the passage in the cellar for the purpose of depositing ashes in,—did take fire, but was fortunately discovered in time, and put out before any injury was done. It is possible the fire may have originated in this box containing ashes, but from the evidence,—the whole subject is yet left in doubt and uncertainty.—[East. Argus.]

MATRIMONIAL COMFORT.—When people understand that they must live together for a few reasons known to the law, they learn to soften, by mutual accommodation, the yoke which they cannot now shake off. They become good husbands and good wives from the necessity of remaining husbands and wives, for necessity is a powerful master in teaching the duty it imposes. If it were once understood that upon mutual disgust married persons might be legally separated, many couples who now pass through the world with mutual comfort—with attention to their common offspring, and to the moral order of civilized society, might have been at this moment living in a state of mutual unkindness—in a state of estrangement from their common offspring, and in a state of the most licentious and unreserved immorality.—In this case, as in many others, the happiness of some individuals must be sacrificed to the greater and more general good. To be sure, if people come together in marriage with the extravagant expectation that all are to be halcyon days—the husband conceiving that all is to be authority with him, and the wife that all is to be accommodation to her, everybody sees how that must end: but if they come together with the prospect of happiness, they must come with the reflection that not bringing perfection in themselves, they have no right to expect it on the other side—that having respectively many infirmities of their own to be overlooked, they must overlook the infirmities of each other.—*Lord Stowell.*

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 45

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wood* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $230.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache
SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black
PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have testified its efficacy.—*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXER.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1836. tf11

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT
TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent [illegible]. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of such around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places where ever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, Sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.
Norway, January 2, 1837. 1f23.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me, the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1836, in the sums following, viz.

Owner's Unknown.

No. of Lots.	No. of Division.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value. Town Tax.	County and [illegible]	Highway Tax for 1835.	Total.
							$ c.
1	1	3	100	40	51	1,6[illegible]	2,19
7	1	4	100	50	65	2,11	[illegible]
4	1	6	100	25	33	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
4	2	3	100	50	65		
3	1	10	100	50	65	2,11	2,76
7	1	6	100	75	98	3,15	[illegible]
27			75	4	5		5
23			100	2	3		3
29			25	1	2		2
31			100	4	5		5
39			75	4	5		5
72			100	5	6		6
53			100	20	40		40
55			25	6	7		7
Gore,			150	45	58		58
70			25	4	5		5
73			50	1	2		2
87			70	1	2		2
9			70	1	2		2
98			75	2	3		3
105			100	2	3		3
108			100	2	3		3
101			100	30	40	1,27	1,67
102			100	35	45	1,48	1,93
111			100	40	51	1,62	2,13
110			100	40	51	1,68	2,19
103			100	35	45	1,48	1,93
100			100	30	40	1,27	1,67
113			100	25	33	1,05	1,38
114			100	5	6	,21	,27
109			100	4	5	,17	,22
104			100	4	5	,17	,22
71			100	50	65	2,11	2,7[illegible]
4	2	5	100	25	33	1,05	1,38
3	2	5	100	25	33	1,05	1,38
2	2	5	100	25	33	1,05	1,38
19	3	C	50	12	16		,16
5	3	C	100	30	41		,41
6	3	D	100	40	51		,51
1	3	D	100	40	51	1,68	2,[illegible]
2	3	D	100	40	51	1,68	2,19
4	3	D	60	15	22	,63	[illegible]
5	3	D	30	10	13	,33	[illegible]
2	1	9	100	50	65		,65

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the undersigned on or before Saturday the twentieth day of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the house of the subscriber at ten o'clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

STEPHEN HEALD, Collector of
Stoneham for 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of February next at three of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Levi Abbott of Bethel in said County, all the right, title, and interest which George W. Phelps of said Bethel, yeoman, has in and to certain real estate situated in said Bethel by virtue of a bond for a deed of the same from Jedediah Grover and Silas Grover both of said Bethel, and is the same which the said Phelps calls his home farm.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.
Bethel, January 21, 1837. 3w25

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eighteenth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the subscriber at Rumford, six ninth parts of the following undivided real estate of Jane H. Knapp, Dorcas F. Knapp, Hiram A. Knapp, Phebe Knapp, Nathan H. Knapp, and Byron L. Knapp, minor children of Nathan Knapp late of Rumford, deceased, for the benefit of said wards, being lots numbered eight and nine in the first Range of Lots in Mexico, and one Blacksmith Shop and one Clapboard Machine building in Rumford.

PHEBE KNAPP, Guardian.
Rumford, January 14th, 1837. 3w25.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY:

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.
Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, on a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TIETZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by A Steam Voyage down the Danube, with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "Visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treatises, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience [illegible]. With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, [illegible] publications that should have utility as a primary object, or rational amusement in the manner of their connection. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the students or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the public demand, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expence was hardly felt. Encouraged by its success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other course. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost,—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.
FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF
BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines.
1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminster Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these celebrated works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of these works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the [illegible], July, 1835 complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.
Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to receive a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EZRA JEWELL,

late of Waterford in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1836, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the house of Samuel Stone, Innholder, in said Waterford, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN,
JOSIAH ATHERTON.
Waterford, Nov. 29, 1836. 3 19

LITERARY UNION;
LADY'S BOOK
AND
Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the increasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his fair readers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary department of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine [illegible] which will be merged in the Lady's Book. [illegible] on the Atlantic [illegible] proved, as the most [illegible] and accomplished of our [illegible] writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, expressly devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Among others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. C. E. [illegible], Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. B. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, R. P. Chandler, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his exertions are such as to give his work claims and advantages over his competitors. The very ample support which he has received enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. [illegible] engaged as contributors, he has expressed [illegible] original articles from several of [illegible] writers in London; and as an inducement to American writers [illegible] to pay for every article adopted [illegible] which has never been given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will always be improved. The typography will be [illegible], and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent females will be given; and every month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced in all generality. everything will be done that the most constant prospect of making the Lady's Book permanently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will co-operate with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the support satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by that celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage; or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.
Waldie's Literary Omnibus
Novel and Important Literary Enterprise!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring it to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to knowledge wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the idle, and information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the means of literary knowledge more than two fold accessible; we have had ample evidence to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever, a great favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with *books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c, selected for their character, and with reading such as usually should be had a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would drain the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS—Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday Morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a [illegible] volume of [illegible], embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. [illegible].

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from the literary world of letters, of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, in Europe and America.

The price will be two dollers to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars, single subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible] throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

*** A specimen number, nearly ready, will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is free from postage. 12

Important Information!
TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S
Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following [illegible] remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'its doing wonders for him,' and again it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR
The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in use [illegible] immediate relief. Both in the disease itself, [illegible] pain in the loins, vertigo, [illegible] and general marks of debility.

Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one of them is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrappers, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Counting-room, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris Hill; and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, where also for sale all of the [illegible] prepared by him. 9.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

THIS day added to the stock of the subscriber, the following works—Smith's Grammar, the latest and best work now in use—Peter Parley's do.—Smith's Arithmetic—National Reader—Greenleaf's Grammar—Emerson's Key—Colburn's do.—Writing Books, a prime assortment—Religious Ceremonies of Different Nations—Fox's Book of Martyrs—Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk—Irving's Indian Sketches—Howe's Lectures—Life of Jefferson—Abbott, or the Young Mother—Naval Monument—Wonders of the Universe—Charles 12th—Memoir of Harrison—Youth's Book of the Seasons—Dorsey's Evening Entertainments—Practical Tourist—Scripture Natural History—Family Religion—Combe on digestion—do. on the Constitution of Man—Missionary Voyages—Words—Domestic Happiness—Lost Daughter—Evening Museum—Thompson's Seasons—Children's Guide—Crampton and Napoleon—Paradise Lost—Paradise Regained—Gift, a Book for all Seasons—[illegible]—Family Prayers & Hymns—Winslow on Prayer—Letter Writer—The Mother's Book—Fanning's Voyages—Cabinet of Curiosities—History of Pirates—Remarkable Shipwrecks—Riley's Narrative—Tales for the Parlor—Million of Facts—Scenes in Paris—Dialogues of Devils—Brown's Family Prayers—Mentague, or is this Religion—Parent's [illegible] Education—Criminal Calendar—Jesuit Juggling—Daily Walk—Pay Bible—Mason & China—Modern Universalism—Nonpareil Song Book—Parlor Songster—Southern and Western Songster—History Western States—Biography of the Savior and Apostles—The Reformer—Jewish Customs—Ladies Medical Guide—Highwaymen—Miss Beecher's Letters—Taste—Errors of Women—Children's Library—Church Member's Guide—Juvenile Keepsake—Moore's Melodies—Mountain Mourner—History England—Mile's Letters—Jones' Chemistry—Lives and Exploits of Robbers—Hogg's Tales—Illus'l [illegible]—Baxter's Call—What are They—Facts not Fables—Methodist Hymns—Life of Gen. Putnam—Book of the Nursery—Mother's Manual—History of Boston—Irving's Columbus—Jay's Prayers—Parlor Letter Writer—Nights [illegible]—Fuller's Shipwrecks—Middleton [illegible]—American Missionaries—Gould's Penmanship, and various other works.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec 8, 1836. 3 19

WILSON'S SPIRAL VENT
WATER WHEEL.

A CARD.—We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have examined a saw mill situated on the Saco river in this town, which has had three wheels of different descriptions in use in it with very little success, not exceeding from fifty to sixty cuts in a minute at the best [illegible] which has been improved by Mr. Thomas Chase, [illegible] the above named wheel [illegible] logs, that at the time we saw it there was three feet two inches head and fall of water, the saw then cut one hundred and ten times in a minute, and we have no doubt but that four feet or a half head and fall, would increase the speed to from one hundred and twenty five to thirty five cuts per minute, the other two wheels [illegible] moving [illegible] with astonishment [illegible] power and speed, [illegible] say that this mill as improved by Mr Chase, far exceeds our most sanguine expectations, or any thing in water power we have yet seen, and think the above wheel a valuable improvement in mills, and highly worthy the patronage of the public.

Amos Poor,	Juna Osgood,
James Walker,	John W. Dana
Ruel Burrows,	Luther F. Pingree,
B. H. Galbreth.	Samuel Osgood.
John Hatch.	

Fryeburg 4 Nov. 1836. 6w15.

Abduction & Caution.

WHEREAS, MARY ANN STEARNS, a minor, three years old, and child of Nahum Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, then Maine, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fanatical delusions of mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of mormons there residing; where I consider neither her soul, [illegible] person nor property safe—I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or her immediate return to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction.

TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.
Bethel, Dec. 22, 1836. 3 20

Those publishers of newspapers, who will publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor. T. C.

R. R. Robinson,
DEALER IN
W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND
Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1836. 3m19

FISK & HINKLEY'S
Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Lawrence—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Millet, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB HASKELL,
Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

VOLUME 4[illegible]

OXFORD [illegible]
IS PRINTED AND PUBLIS[illegible]
G. W. M[illegible]

TERMS—One dollar a[illegible] One dollar & seventy-five[illegible] Two dollars at the end of [illegible] No paper discontinued t[illegible] the option of the Publish[illegible]
ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible] the proprietor not being [illegible] any Advertisement beyond[illegible]
COMMUNICATIONS, and L[illegible] addressed to the publisher[illegible]

From the Balti[illegible]
MISS BEFO[illegible]
By Giles M'Quiggin [illegible]

Mamma will you plea[illegible] A little sugar on my b[illegible] And mamma dearest [illegible] To cut me a little bit[illegible] Just a very little bit[illegible] Sweet bread will [illegible] I'm grown two large [illegible] To-morrow, ma, may[illegible]

'Come Helen,' said [illegible] daughter, aged *eleven*, [illegible] trinkets and prepare fo[illegible] o'clock.'

'Indeed ma, I canno[illegible] thing as to go to bed so[illegible] lady—'I'm entirely to[illegible] such childish language [illegible] tion is to be here at hal[illegible] card in the rack now.'

Mrs. Henderson wa[illegible] for a few minutes after [illegible] had done speaking, and [illegible] she examined the card [illegible] the 'compliments of Mr[illegible] in old English letters o[illegible] card. Mr. George K[illegible] into his thirteenth year, [illegible] flourished a silver heade[illegible] soon amused herself a s[illegible] emblem of the children[illegible] placing it in the rack a[illegible] saying—'and so George[illegible] at half past eight, is he[illegible]

'Yes ma, when he se[illegible] ing, the message accor[illegible] would be here at that h[illegible]

'And for what purpose[illegible] 'Why ma, to talk abo[illegible] or people do.'

'What sort of every t[illegible] 'Why the Balls, and [illegible] tau's Dioramas, and the[illegible] 'Poh child hush, and h[illegible] a pretty minx to talk of[illegible] balls and nonsense, con[illegible] 'Minx ma, what do yo[illegible] you remember that I've b[illegible] 'Yes child, I rememb[illegible] dancing school, and the[illegible] Mr. George Kingston, I[illegible] 'Yes ma, you know th[illegible] ments leisure between th[illegible] dies and gentlemen pro[illegible] the weather, and a thous[illegible] 'And what sort of pre[illegible] George Kingston talk ab[illegible] 'George Kingston! M[illegible] as much right to be calle[illegible] He rattanned Henry Cu[illegible] in the waltz and I don't [illegible] of disrespectfully.'

'Hi, hy ighty Miss [illegible] suppose we may expect [illegible] 'Courtship indeed! w[illegible] to waste time in courtshi[illegible] am, and if you must kno[illegible] be engaged these two months.'

This was a secret wh[illegible] Henderson, as soon as s[illegible] ation, prompted by cu[illegible] wait until the arrival of [illegible] to see how these youthfu[illegible] themselves in her prese[illegible] little hero was announce[illegible] some flourishes of his s[illegible] seated himself, and bega[illegible] 'How did you like the[illegible] Fustain behaved, the oth[illegible] ed?' asked the infant wo[illegible] 'At the ball—Oh r[illegible] behaved young lady in th[illegible] be married in four week[illegible] Kingston?'

'I heard it in the Th[illegible] should have been there [illegible] was excellent and Miss [illegible] You cannot conceive ho[illegible] ed.'

'Fainted! O my graci[illegible] faint, Mr. Kingston?'

'She was so affected n[illegible] bed by her father, Miss [illegible] 'Well, I don't wonder [illegible] Theatre looks so natural, [illegible] hearted creature. Did [illegible] frightened as she was pr[illegible] 'She was very much f[illegible] and tore some of the but[illegible] clenching to him for supp[illegible] Mr Wise in the S[illegible] 'To be married in the [illegible] Mr Kingston. Why ma[illegible] years, 'She's a fortune they [illegible] Henry Howel's mother [illegible] while the iron's hot,'